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# THE STANDARD GUITAR THEORY WORK BOOK

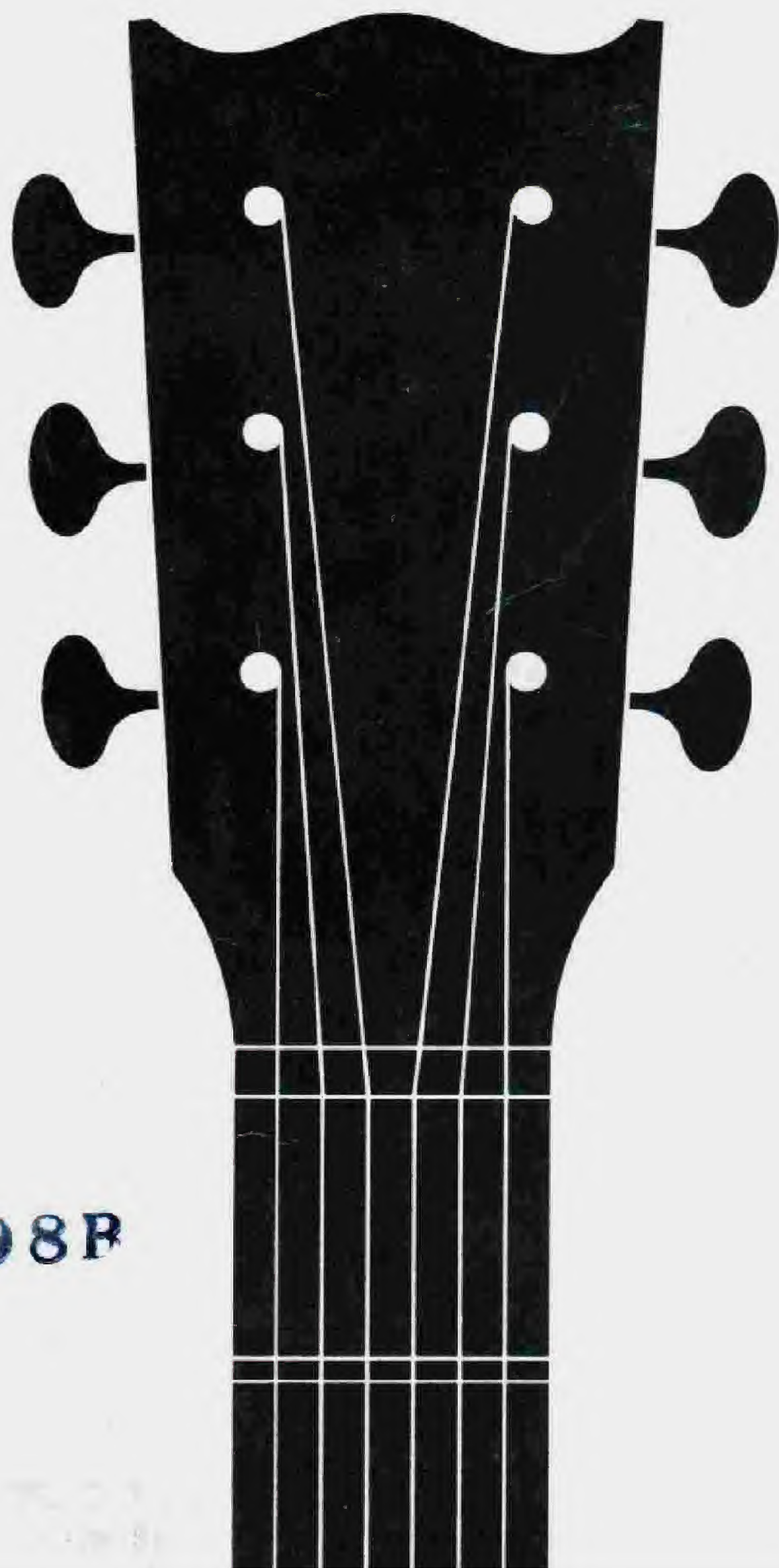


**CONTAINS  
MUSICAL  
CROSSWORD  
PUZZLES, WRITING  
EXERCISES AND  
THEORY**

**by Dick Bennett**

**21098B**

**BEACON MUSIC CO., INC.**  
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# THE STANDARD GUITAR THEORY WORK BOOK

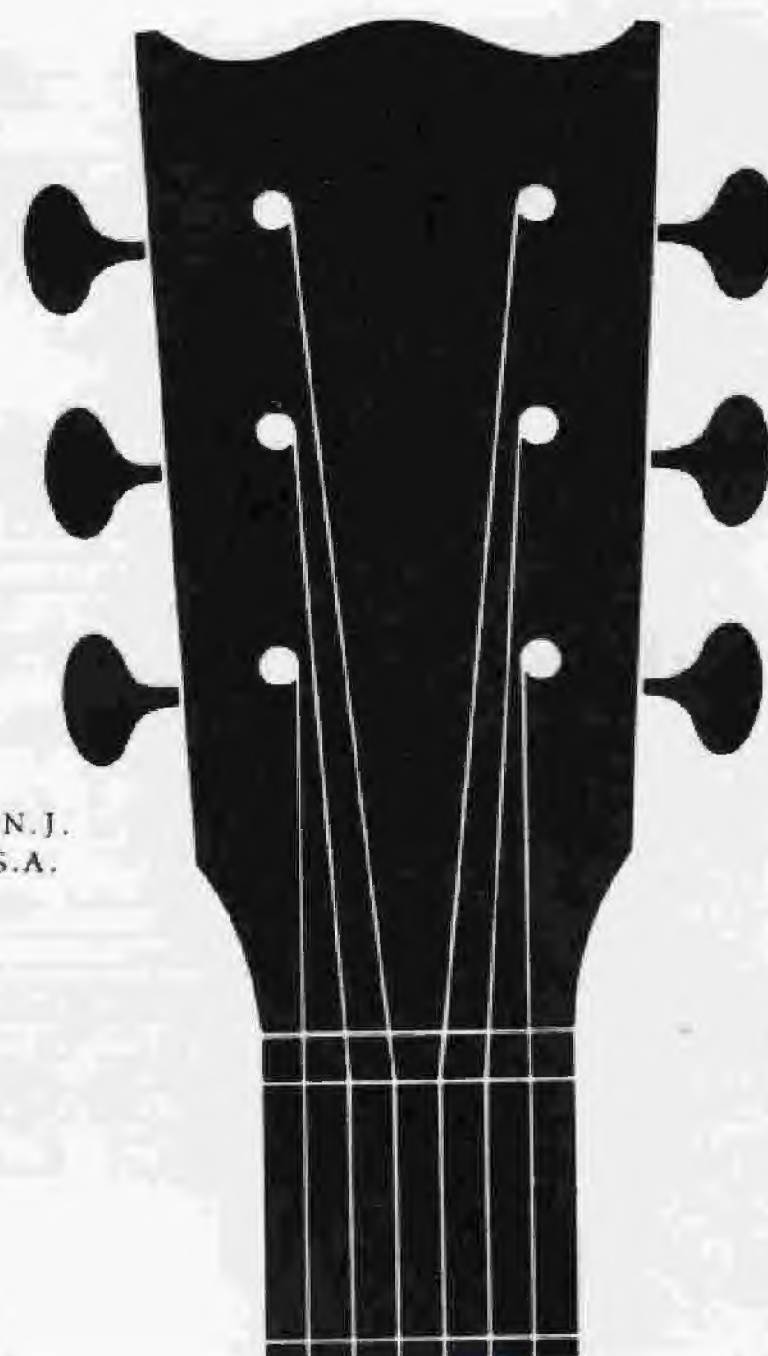
**by Dick Bennett**

THIS BOOK MAY BE USED WITH  
ANY GUITAR METHOD BOOK #1.

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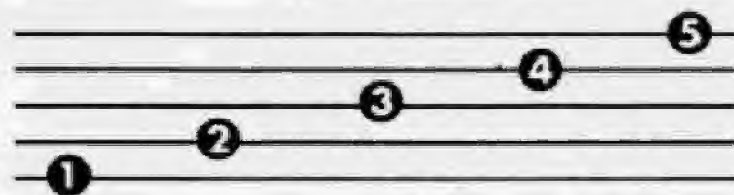


# THE MUSIC STAFF

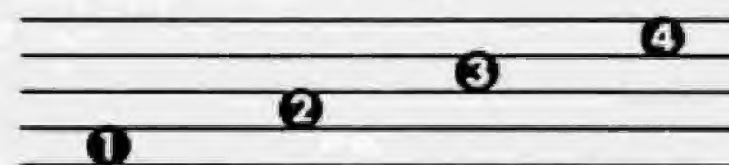
The MUSIC STAFF is composed of five lines and four spaces.



The LINES are counted from the bottom... upward.



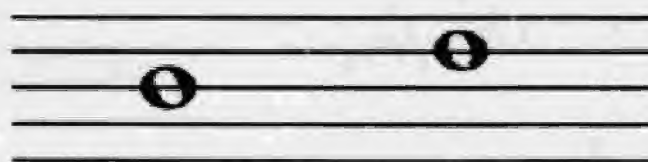
The SPACES are also counted from the bottom... upward.



This is a NOTE.



NOTES are written on the LINES or in the SPACES of the STAFF.



ALL NOTES ARE EITHER LINE NOTES OR SPACE NOTES.

Line Notes

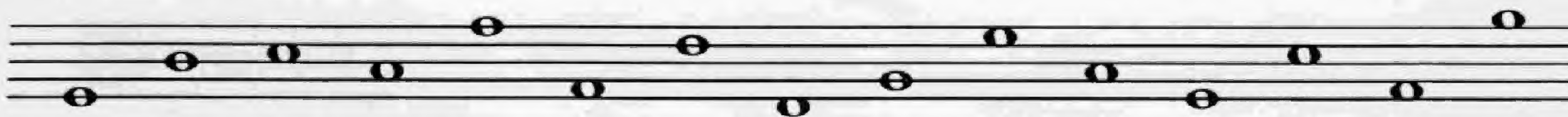
Space Notes



1st Space  
above  
the Staff.

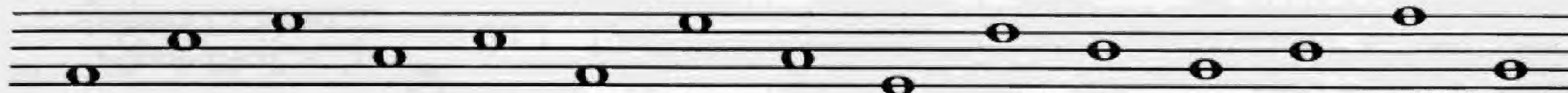
1st Space  
below  
the Staff.

Study the following NOTES and decide whether they are LINE or SPACE notes. Write L for Line and S for space in the box below each note.

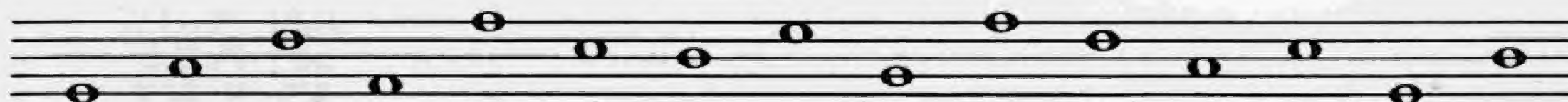


L	L	S												
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

This is different... Write the NUMBER of the Line or Space.



1	3	4												
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



1	2													
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

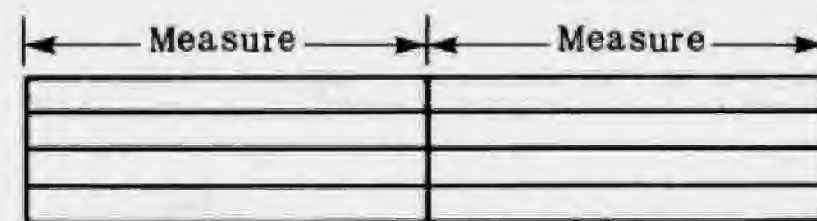


# MUSICAL MEASURES

The music staff is divided into *MEASURES* by upright lines. The upright lines are called *BARS*.



A measure is all the space between two bars.



A DOUBLE BAR

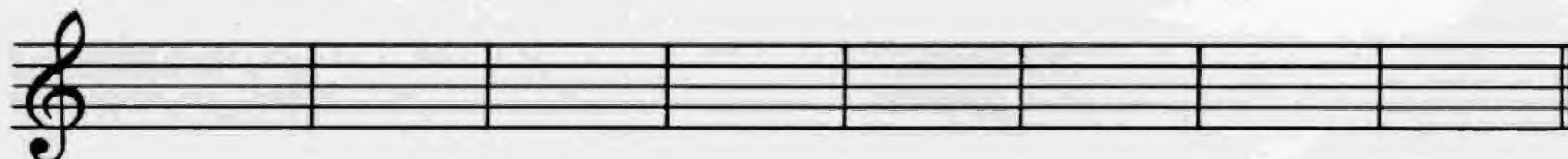


With an extra heavy line indicates the end of a musical composition.

THERE ARE 6 MEASURES IN THIS LINE.



HOW MANY MEASURES ARE IN THIS LINE?



ANSWER

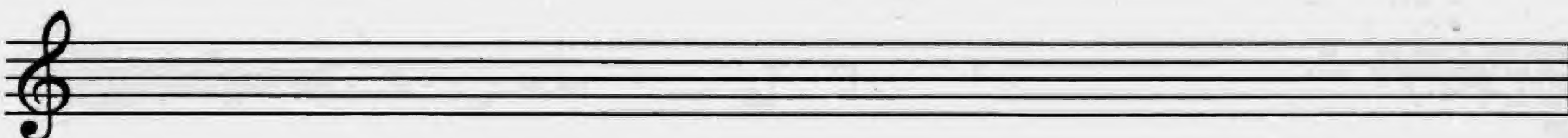
DIVIDE THIS LINE INTO 4 MEASURES ENDING WITH A DOUBLE BAR.



DIVIDE THIS LINE INTO 6 MEASURES.



DIVIDE THIS LINE INTO 8 MEASURES.





## MUSICAL NOTES HOW THEY ARE SHOWN IN MUSICAL NOTATION.

ALL NOTES DO NOT LOOK ALIKE. THEIR APPEARANCE DECIDES THEIR TIME VALUE.

SOME NOTES ARE OVALS



THEY ARE CALLED WHOLE NOTES.

SOME NOTES ARE OVALS



WITH A STEM



.



THEY ARE CALLED HALF NOTES.

THE STEMS MAY GO UPWARD ON THE RIGHT



OR DOWNWARD ON THE LEFT



SOME NOTES ARE FILLED IN OVALS WITH A STEM



THEY ARE CALLED QUARTER NOTES.

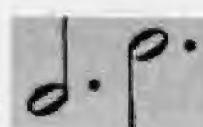
QUARTER NOTES MAY ALSO HAVE THE STEM GOING UPWARD



OR DOWNWARD



SOME NOTES MAY BE OVALS WITH A STEM FOLLOWED BY A DOT



THEY ARE CALLED

DOTTED HALF NOTES.

### HOW THE NOTES ARE PLACED ON THE STAFF.



Below the middle line the  
stem turns upward.

On the middle line  
the stem may go  
either way.

Above the middle line the  
stem turns downward.

Stems are missing on some of these notes. Add the missing stems on the correct side.



Change the whole notes to half notes... by adding stems.


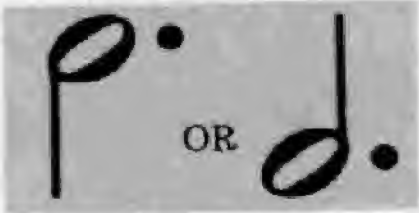
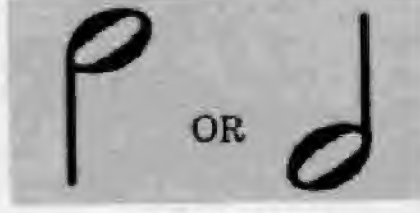
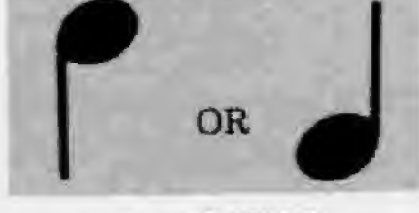


Change all the notes to quarter notes. Fill in the body and add stems where needed.






# NOTE VALUES

WHOLE NOTE	DOTTED HALF NOTE	HALF NOTE	QUARTER NOTE
			
4 COUNTS	3 COUNTS	2 COUNTS	1 COUNT

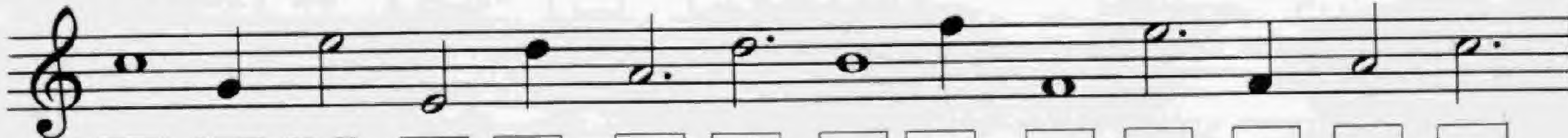
In each box below, write the correct KIND of note. Use W for Whole; DH for Dotted Half; H for Half; Q for Quarter.








In each box below, write the correct NOTE VALUE (the number of counts).









# THE LETTER NAMES OF THE LINES AND SPACES

Lines and spaces may be referred to by number or by letter name. The first seven letters of the alphabet

are used to name the notes. A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, are repeated many times.

Names of the LINE NOTES.

Names of the SPACE NOTES.

1st Space above the Staff. → G

← D 1st Space below the Staff.

Write the letter name of each note in the box provided below.

F

E

Again, write the correct note names. They will form words.

F

E

D

Just the opposite of above. This time you write the notes.

A

G

E

C

A

B

B

A

G

E

F

A

C

E

F

E

E

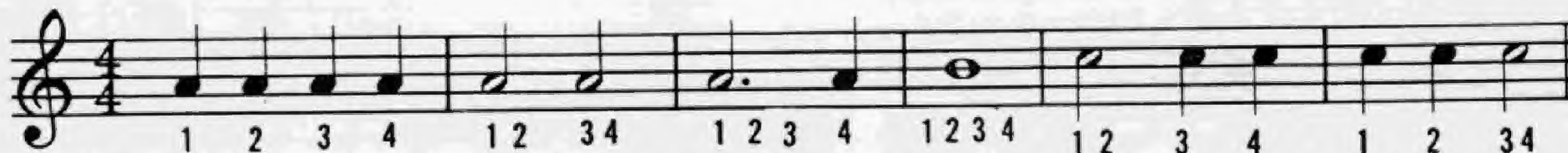
D



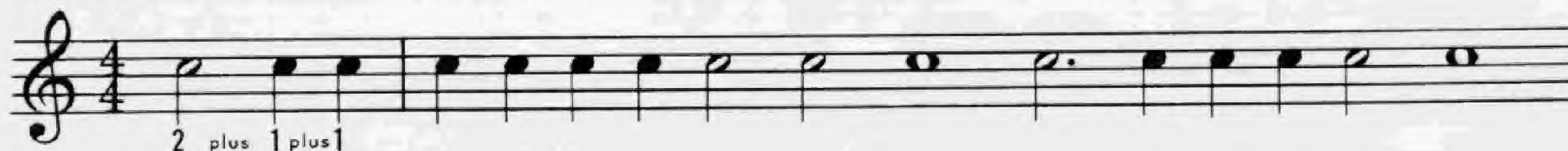
## TIME SIGNATURES

TOP NUMBER →  $\frac{2}{4}$        $\frac{3}{4}$        $\frac{4}{4}$  ← Tells the number of counts in a measure.  
 BOTTOM NUMBER →                ← Tells the kind of note that equals 1 count.

TYPICAL MEASURES IN 4/4 TIME.



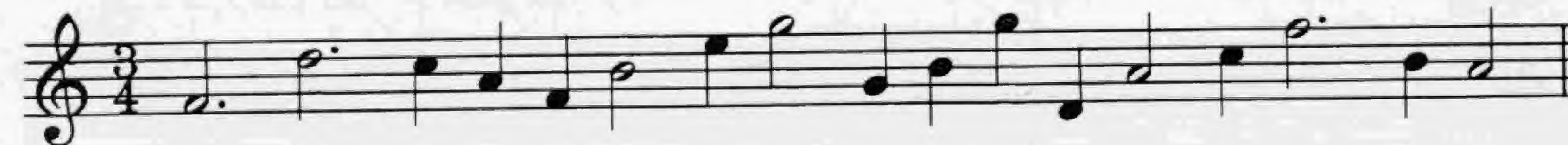
Draw bar lines to divide the following notes into measures. Each measure must contain four counts.



Divide the following notes into measures of THREE counts.



Divide the following notes into measures. Study the time signature to decide the number of counts in each measure.





# THE GUITAR FINGERBOARD

## NOTES ON THE B (2nd) STRING.



3rd finger in playing position on the B string.

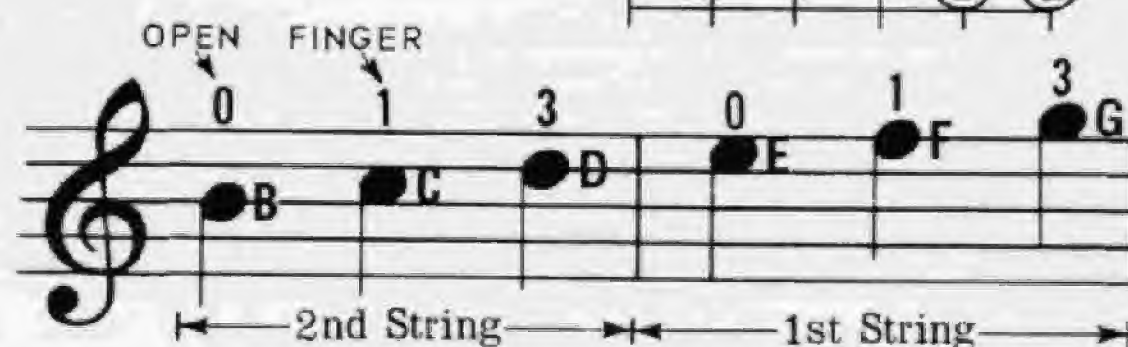
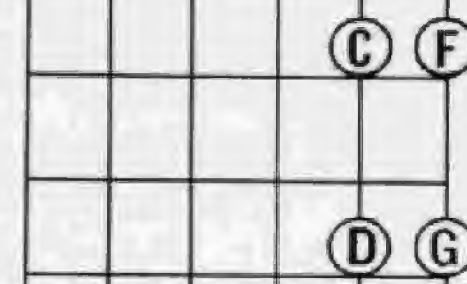
## NOTES ON THE E (1st) STRING.



1st finger in playing position on the E string.

STRING NAME → E A D G B E  
OPEN → O O O O O O  
NUT →

## FINGERING CHART FOR E AND B STRINGS.



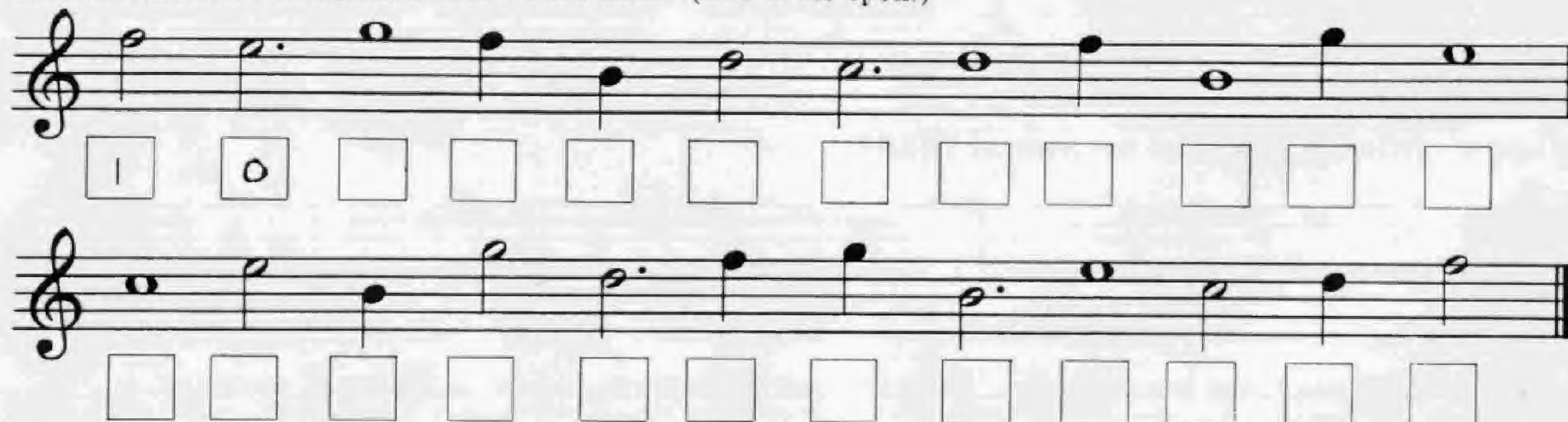
### 4 THINGS TO MEMORIZE FOR EVERY NOTE.

1. The letter name of the note.
2. The string to be played.
3. The correct finger to use.
4. How the note looks in musical notation.

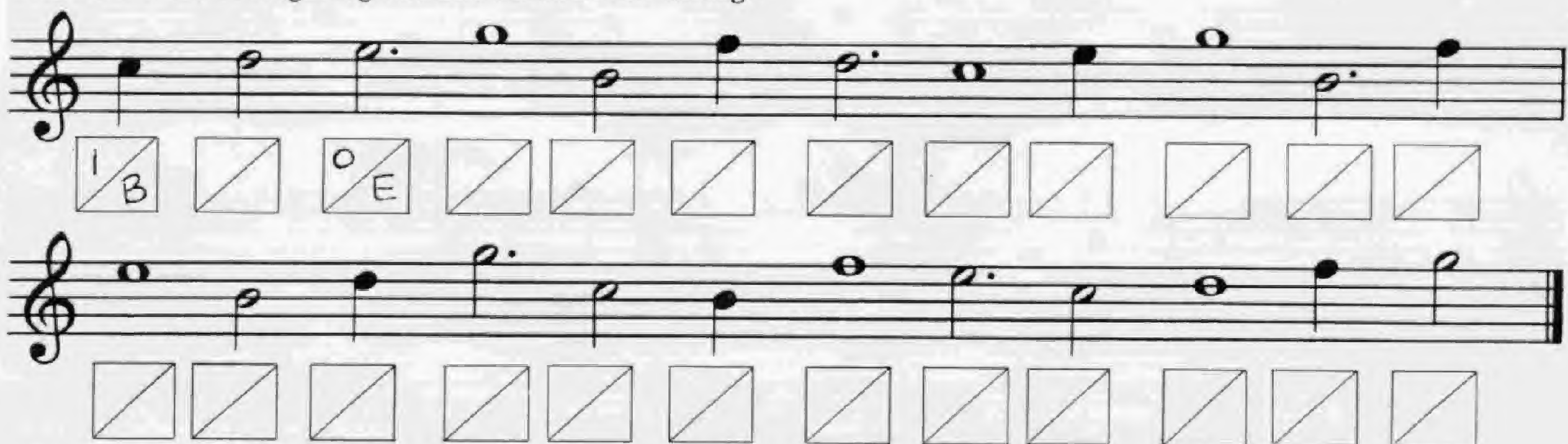


This note is F.  
1st fret, 1st string.  
Use the 1st finger.  
Written on the 5th line of the staff.

Write the correct FINGERING below each note. (Use O for open.)



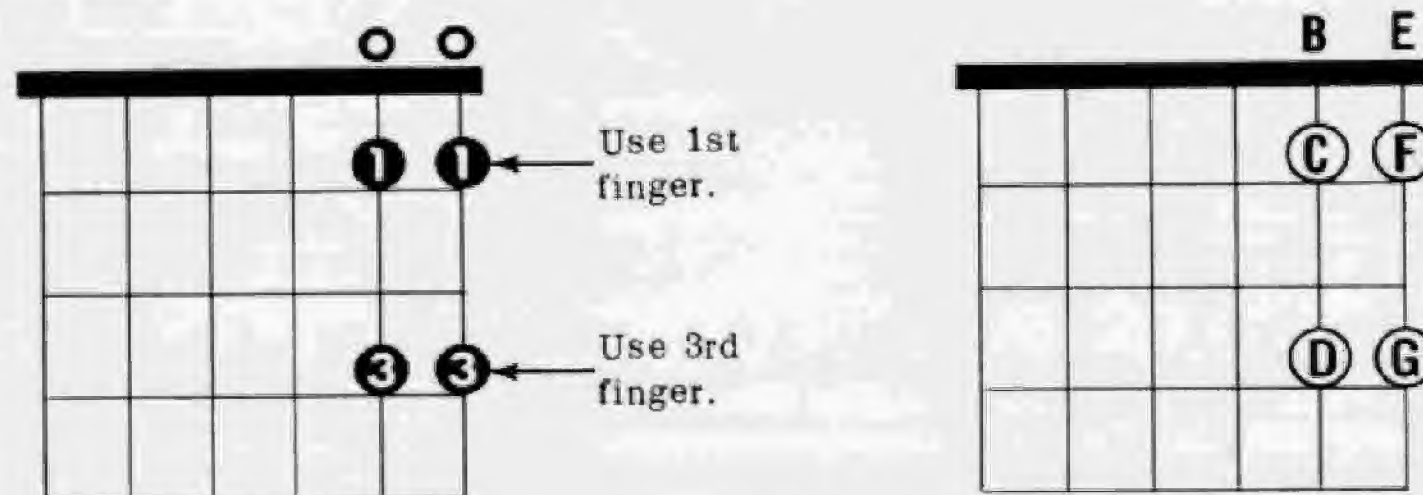
Write the correct fingering and the name of the string.





# THE GUITAR FINGERBOARD

NOTES AND FINGERING ON E AND B STRINGS.



Write the note name below each note.

A musical staff in treble clef containing 12 notes: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), and G5 (quarter). Below the staff are 12 empty boxes for writing the note names.

Write the note names and the correct fingering below each note.

A musical staff in treble clef containing 12 notes: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), and G5 (quarter). Below the staff are 12 boxes for writing note names and fingerings. The first two boxes are pre-filled with 'F 1' and 'D 3' respectively. The remaining 10 boxes are empty.

Write the correct fingering and the name of the string on which it should be played.

A musical staff in treble clef containing 12 notes: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), and G5 (quarter). Below the staff are 12 boxes for writing fingerings and string names. The first two boxes are pre-filled with '1 B' and '3 B' respectively. The remaining 10 boxes are empty.

Write the note name and the number of counts for each note.

A musical staff in 4/4 time containing 12 notes: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), and G5 (quarter). Below the staff are 12 boxes for writing note names and counts. The first two boxes are pre-filled with 'C 1' and 'E 2' respectively. The remaining 10 boxes are empty.

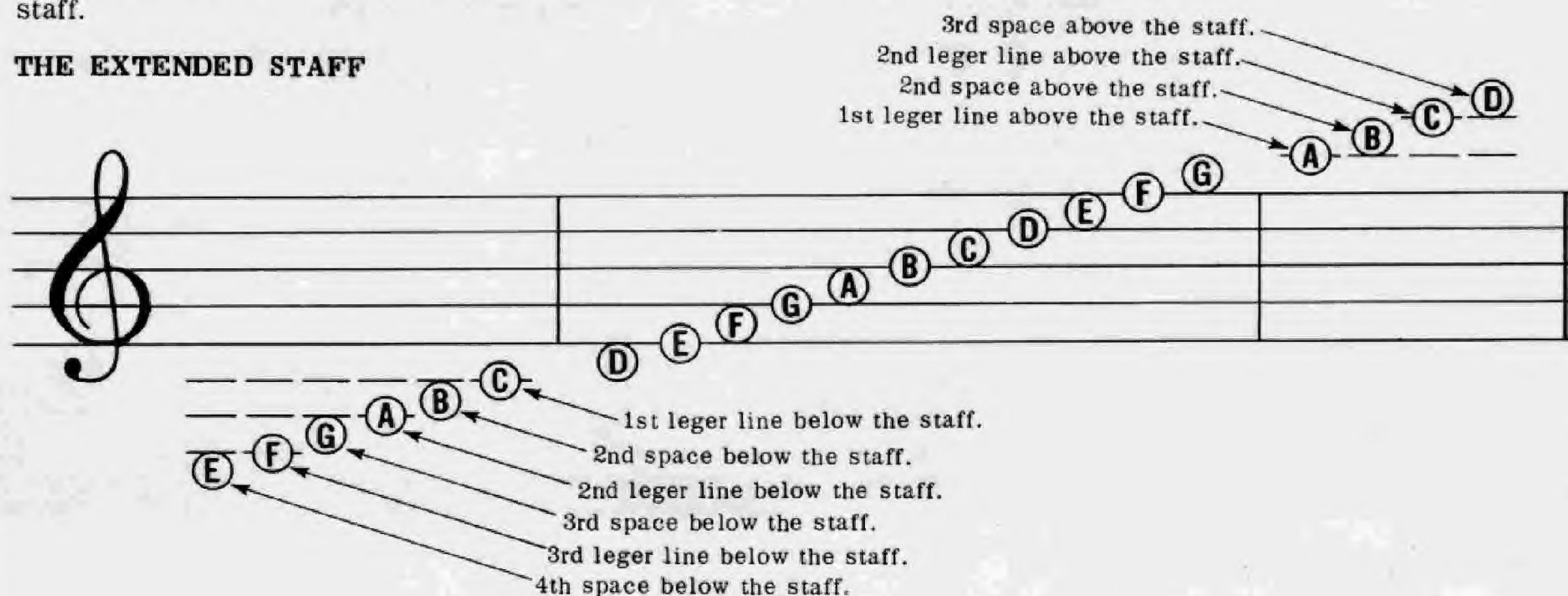


## LEGER LINES

LEGER LINES ARE ADDED LINES ABOVE OR BELOW THE STAFF.

LEGER LINES ARE USED TO EXTEND THE STAFF FOR HIGHER OR LOWER NOTES. The musical alphabet extends through the leger lines and spaces and continues through the staff.

### THE EXTENDED STAFF



### QUESTION

### ANSWER

1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE 2ND LINE BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
2. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE 3RD SPACE BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
3. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE 1ST LINE ABOVE THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
4. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE 3RD SPACE ABOVE THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
5. NAME THE 4TH SPACE BELOW THE STAFF. \_\_\_\_\_
6. NAME THE 3RD LINE BELOW THE STAFF. \_\_\_\_\_
7. NAME THE 2ND SPACE BELOW THE STAFF. \_\_\_\_\_
8. NAME THE 2ND SPACE ABOVE THE STAFF. \_\_\_\_\_
9. NAME THE 1ST SPACE BELOW THE STAFF. \_\_\_\_\_
10. NAME THE 1ST SPACE ABOVE THE STAFF. \_\_\_\_\_
11. WHERE IS A ABOVE THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
12. WHERE IS A BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
13. WHERE IS C BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
14. WHERE IS G ABOVE THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
15. WHERE IS F BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
16. WHERE IS D ABOVE THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
17. WHERE IS E BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
18. WHERE IS G BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
19. WHERE IS B BELOW THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_
20. WHERE IS B ABOVE THE STAFF? \_\_\_\_\_



## THE GUITAR FINGERBOARD

NOTES ON THE D  
(4th) STRING.

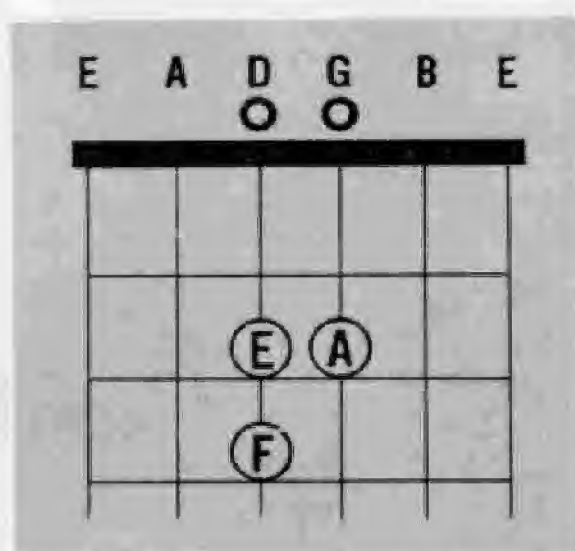


3rd finger in playing position on the D string.

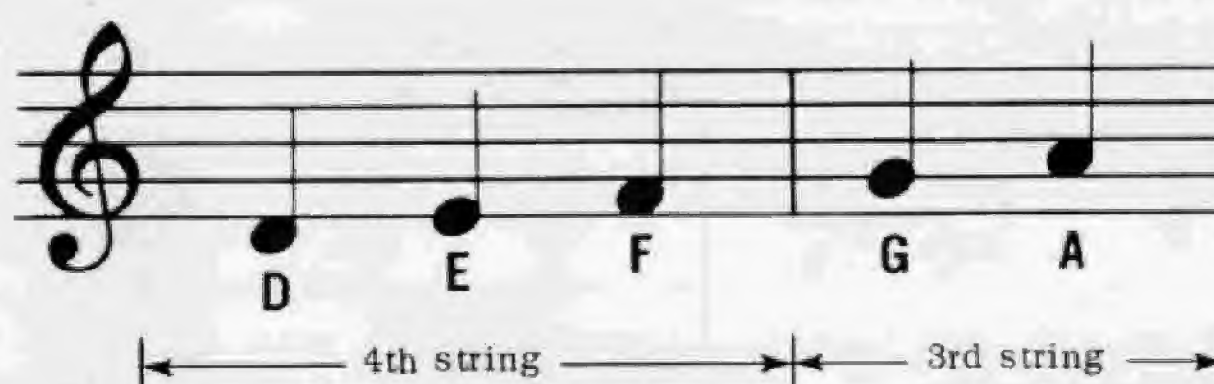
NOTES ON THE G  
(3rd) STRING.



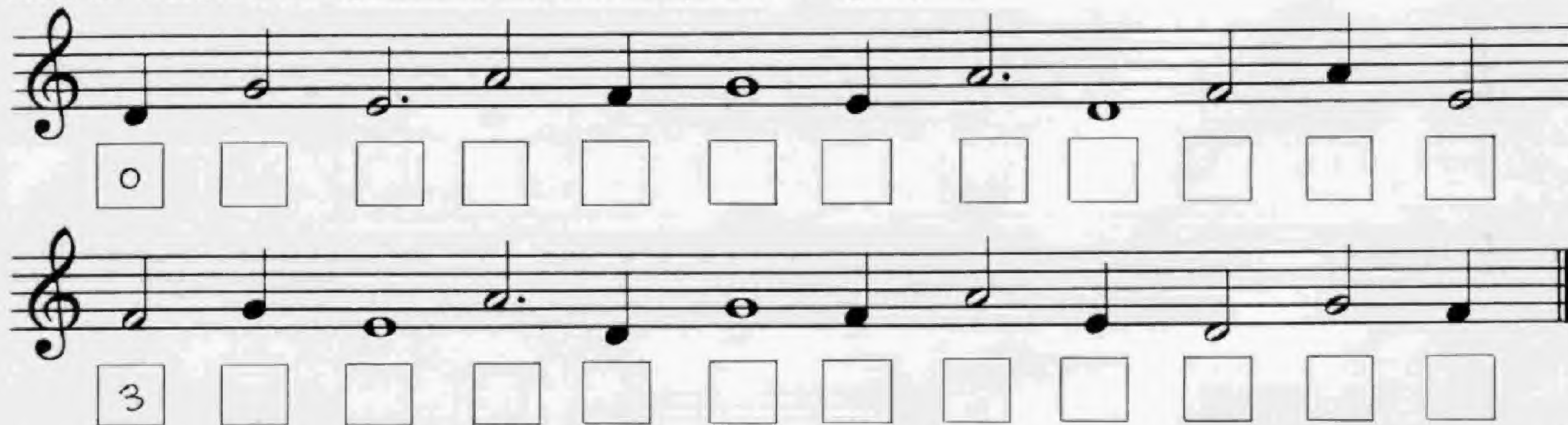
2nd finger in playing position on the G string.



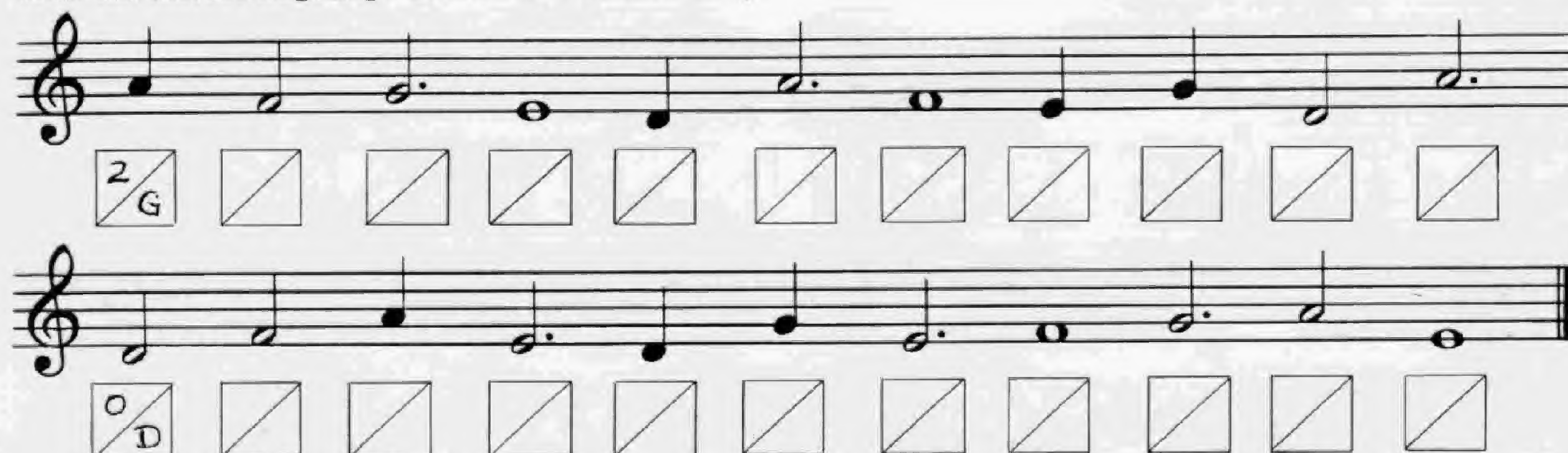
FINGERING CHART FOR THE D AND G STRINGS.



Write the correct **FINGERING** below each note. (Use 0 for open.)



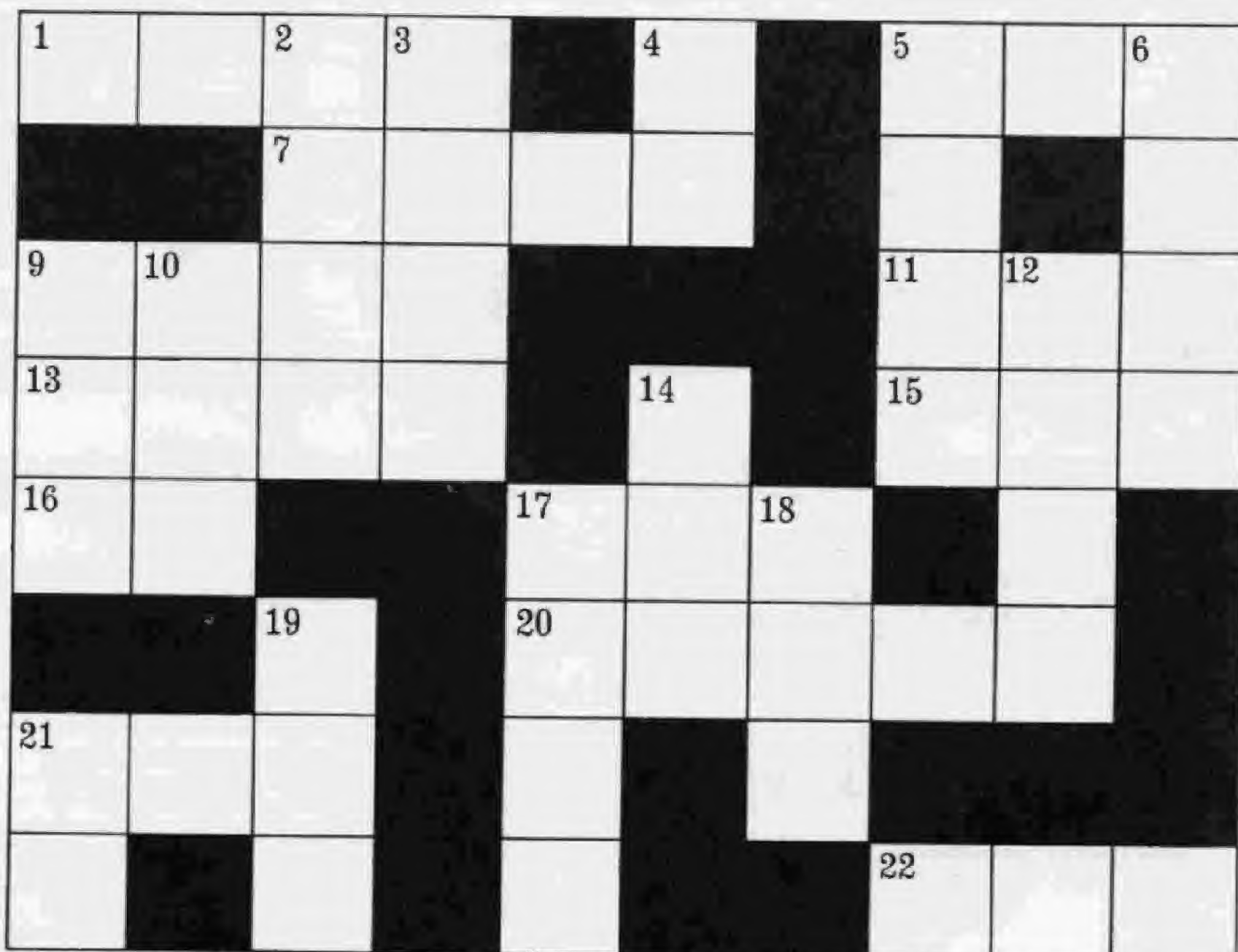
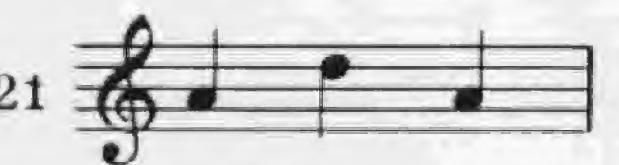
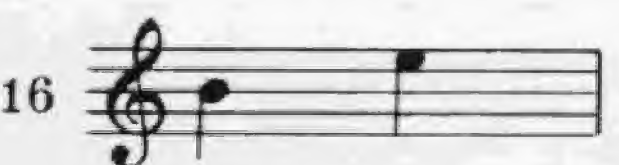
Write the correct fingering and the name of the string.



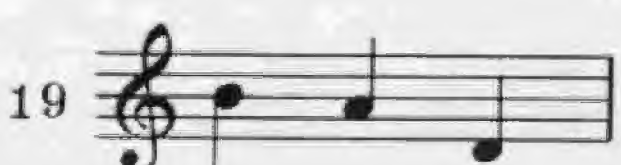
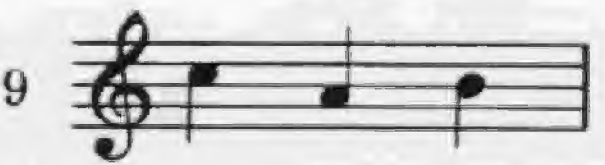


# A MUSICAL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## ACROSS



## DOWN



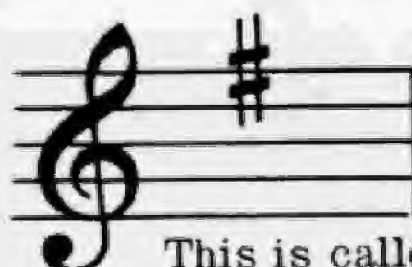


# SHARP



RAISES THE PITCH OF A  
NOTE BY ONE HALF-STEP  
OR  
ONE FRET ON THE GUITAR.

THE SHARP IS NAMED FROM THE LINE OR  
SPACE ON WHICH IT IS PLACED.



This is called F#  
because the F line  
is in the middle of  
the sharp.



This is called C#  
because the C space  
is in the middle of  
the sharp.

## NAMING THE SHARPS.

Write the letter name of each sharp in the box provided below. Study the lines or spaces to determine the exact location of every sharp.

Two musical staves with sharp symbols placed on various lines and spaces. Below each staff are 12 empty boxes for labeling the sharps.

This is the opposite of the above problem. This time YOU place the sharp on the correct line or space according to the letter in each box. You may use either a line or a space when there is a choice.

Two musical staves with letter names in boxes below them for placing the sharp symbols.

Staff 1: C, G, D, A, B, F, E, G, C, F, D, A

Staff 2: F, A, E, G, B, D, C, E, G, A, D, B

Write the letter name below each SHARP. The correct letters will form words.

A musical staff with sharp symbols placed on various lines and spaces. Below the staff are four empty lines for writing the letter names.

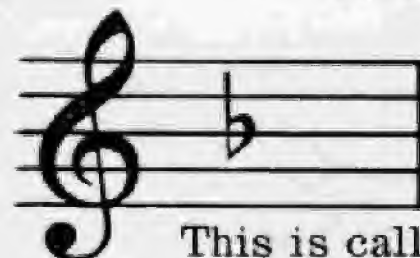


# FLAT

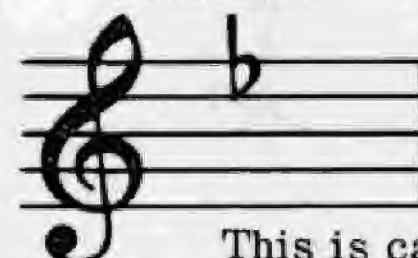
b

LOWERS THE PITCH OF A  
NOTE BY ONE HALF-STEP  
OR  
ONE FRET ON THE GUITAR.

THE FLAT IS NAMED FROM THE LINE OR  
SPACE ON WHICH IT IS PLACED.



This is called B<sup>b</sup>  
because the B line  
goes through the  
middle of the rounded  
part of the flat.



This is called E<sup>b</sup>  
because the E space  
goes through the  
middle of the rounded  
part of the flat.

## NAMING THE FLATS.

Write the letter name of each flat in the boxes provided below. Study the exact location of the line or space that passes through the rounded part of the flat.

Two musical staves with flats placed on various lines and spaces. Below each staff are 12 empty boxes for naming the flats.

Staff 1: Flats on lines B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C. Boxes: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Staff 2: Flats on spaces E, G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B, D, F. Boxes: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

This is the opposite of the above problem. YOU write the flats. Where there is a choice, you may write them high or low.

Two musical staves with letter names in boxes below them. The student is to write a flat symbol (b) on the corresponding line or space.

Staff 1: B, E, A, D, G, C, F, D, E, G, B, F. Boxes: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Staff 2: D, G, F, A, D, E, C, B, F, G, A, C. Boxes: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Write the letter name below each FLAT. The correct letters will form words.

Musical staff with flats on lines B, D, F, A, C, E, G, B, D, F, A, C. Below the staff are 12 empty lines for writing the letter names.

Boxes: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]



# NATURAL



THE NATURAL SIGN IS USED TO CANCEL A FLAT OR SHARP AND RESTORE A NOTE TO ITS USUAL PITCH.

THE NATURAL SIGN IS NAMED FROM THE LINE OR SPACE ON WHICH IT IS PLACED.



This is called D<sup>n</sup> because the D line goes through the middle of the natural.



This is called C<sup>n</sup> because the C space goes through the middle of the natural.

## NAMING THE NATURALS.

Write the letter name of each natural in the box provided below.

Write the name of each character in the box below. Use S for sharp, F for flat, N for natural.

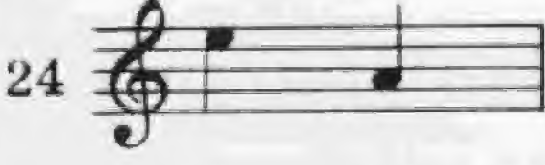
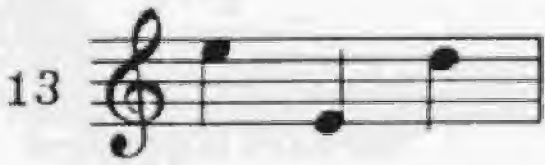
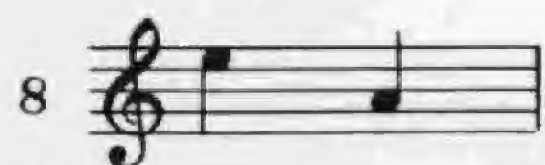
Write the LETTER name of each character.

Write the letter name of each character and form words.



# A MUSICAL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## ACROSS



1	2	3	4	5	T		6		7
	8	M		L			L		
	9				10	11			L
12	L		T			13	R		14
			R		15	R			
16	17	18	T		19				
20	N			21			22	L	23
	24		R		25	26			
27	T		28	29	L				
S		30				31	W		N

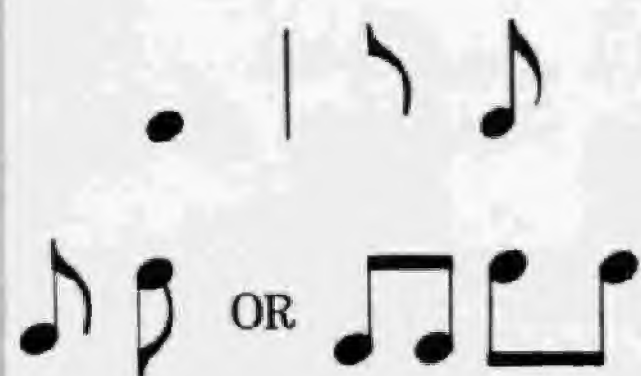


## DOWN





## EIGHTH NOTES



Eighth notes may be written in pairs with a heavy black line joining the stems. (♩ ♩) Eighth notes may also be written singly with a tail added to the stem. (♩)

In 3/4 or 4/4 time an eighth note has the value of 1/2 count. 2 eighth notes equal 1 full count. The word AND (&) may be used to represent the second half of any count. Example: One, and, two, and, three, and OR One, &, Two, &, Three, &.

### COUNTING EIGHTH NOTES.



Fill in the missing counts in the following two lines. (Every measure should have 4 complete counts.)



The following measures are incomplete. (They lack the proper number of counts.) Add the proper kind of note, or notes, to fill each measure. Study the time signature.





# MUSICAL RESTS

## MUSICAL RESTS ARE SIGNS OF MEASURED SILENCE.

For every kind of a note there is a rest of corresponding time value. Thus we have:

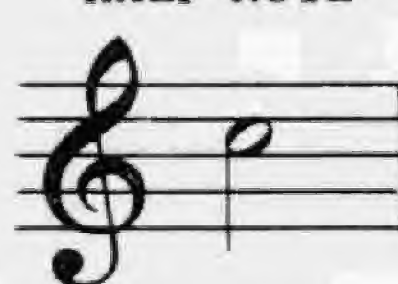
WHOLE NOTE



WHOLE REST



HALF NOTE



HALF REST



QUARTER NOTE



QUARTER REST



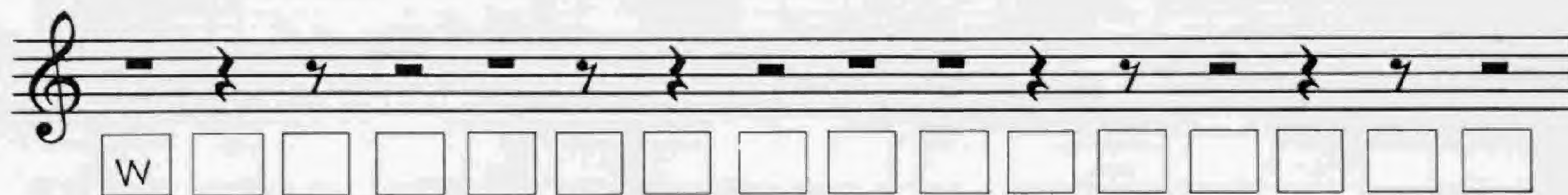
EIGHTH NOTE



EIGHTH REST



Write the name of the following rests. Use W for the whole rest, 1/2 for the half rest, 1/4 for the quarter rest, 1/8 for the eighth rest.



## MEASURES COMPOSED OF NOTES AND RESTS.



Complete the following measures by adding the proper musical rests. (Every measure must have 4 full counts.)





## MUSICAL QUIZ

1. Draw a sharp on the 5th line of the staff.



2. Draw a flat on the 3rd line of the staff.



3. Draw a sharp on the 3rd space of the staff.



4. Draw a natural sign on the 4th space of the staff.



5. Draw a flat on the 4th space of the staff.



6. Draw a natural sign on the 3rd line of the staff.



7. In 3/4 time this note (♩) should be held for \_\_\_\_\_.

8. In 4/4 time this note (♩) should be held for \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Draw a quarter note \_\_\_\_\_.

Draw a whole note \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Draw a half note \_\_\_\_\_.

Draw a dotted half note \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Draw a note that gets the same time value as this rest (♯). \_\_\_\_\_

12. This (♯) is a \_\_\_\_\_ sign and it means a note should be \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Name the lines and spaces in the music staff.

14. What is a leger line? \_\_\_\_\_.

15. The top number in a time signature tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

16. The bottom number in a time signature tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Name the six strings on the guitar. \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Write 5 notes of different time value. \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Change the whole notes to half notes.



20. Change the half notes to quarter notes.





## INCOMPLETE MEASURES

The following measures do not have the number of counts required by the time signature. Complete each measure by adding or changing a note, or notes, of the correct time value. Study each time signature carefully.

10

NAME THE NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING LINES OR SPACES.

(Remember the lines and spaces in the music staff are always counted from the bottom up.)

- |                                |   |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. 1st line.                   | E | 11. 3rd line.                  |  |
| 2. 4th line.                   |   | 12. 1st line below the staff.  |  |
| 3. 2nd space.                  |   | 13. 1st space.                 |  |
| 4. 1st space below the staff.  |   | 14. 3rd space.                 |  |
| 5. 2nd line.                   |   | 15. 2nd space below the staff. |  |
| 6. 4th space.                  |   | 16. 4th space below the staff. |  |
| 7. 2nd line below the staff.   |   | 17. 3rd line below the staff.  |  |
| 8. 1st space above the staff.  |   | 18. 2nd line.                  |  |
| 9. 5th line.                   |   | 19. 4th space.                 |  |
| 10. 3rd space below the staff. |   | 20. 2nd line below the staff.  |  |



# THE GUITAR FINGERBOARD

## NOTES ON THE E (6th) STRING.



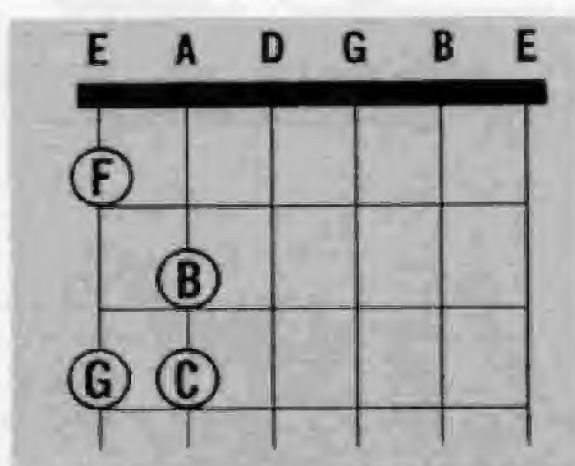
1st finger in playing position on the low E string.

## NOTES ON THE A (5th) STRING.



2nd finger in playing position on the A string.

## FINGERING CHART FOR THE E AND A STRINGS.



Write the correct FINGERING below each note. (Use O for open.)

Exercise 1: Fingering practice for the 6th string.

Notes: E (Open), F (1st Fret), G (2nd Fret), A (3rd Fret), B (4th Fret), C (5th Fret), D (6th Fret), E (7th Fret), F (8th Fret), G (9th Fret), A (10th Fret).

Fingering boxes:

Write the correct fingering and the name of the string.

Exercise 2: Fingering and string identification practice.

Notes: A (Open), B (1st Fret), C (2nd Fret), D (3rd Fret), E (4th Fret), F (5th Fret), G (6th Fret), A (7th Fret), B (8th Fret), C (9th Fret), D (10th Fret).

Fingering and string name boxes:




## MATCHING NOTES AND RESTS

Write a rest of corresponding time value below each note.



Write a note of corresponding value below each rest.



### THE WHOLE REST INDICATES A FULL MEASURE OF SILENCE.

The number of counts in a full measure will vary with the time signature. Always study the time signature before beginning any piece. Write a rest of corresponding time value below each note.



Do the same as above. Notice the time signature.



Fill in the time signatures.

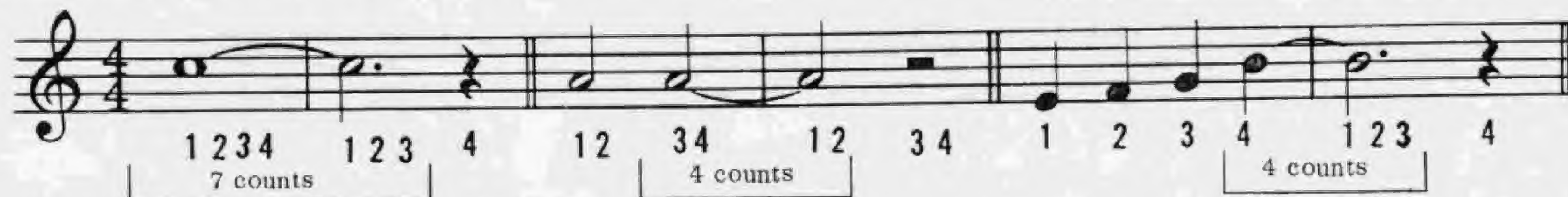




## TIED NOTES

A tie (—) or (—) is a curved line connecting two or more notes of the same pitch. Same pitch means notes must be on the same line or the same space. Tied notes are played like one note. The second note is not picked. Hold the tied notes for the total value.

Some examples of tied notes. (Notice the tie connects the body of the notes... not the stems.)



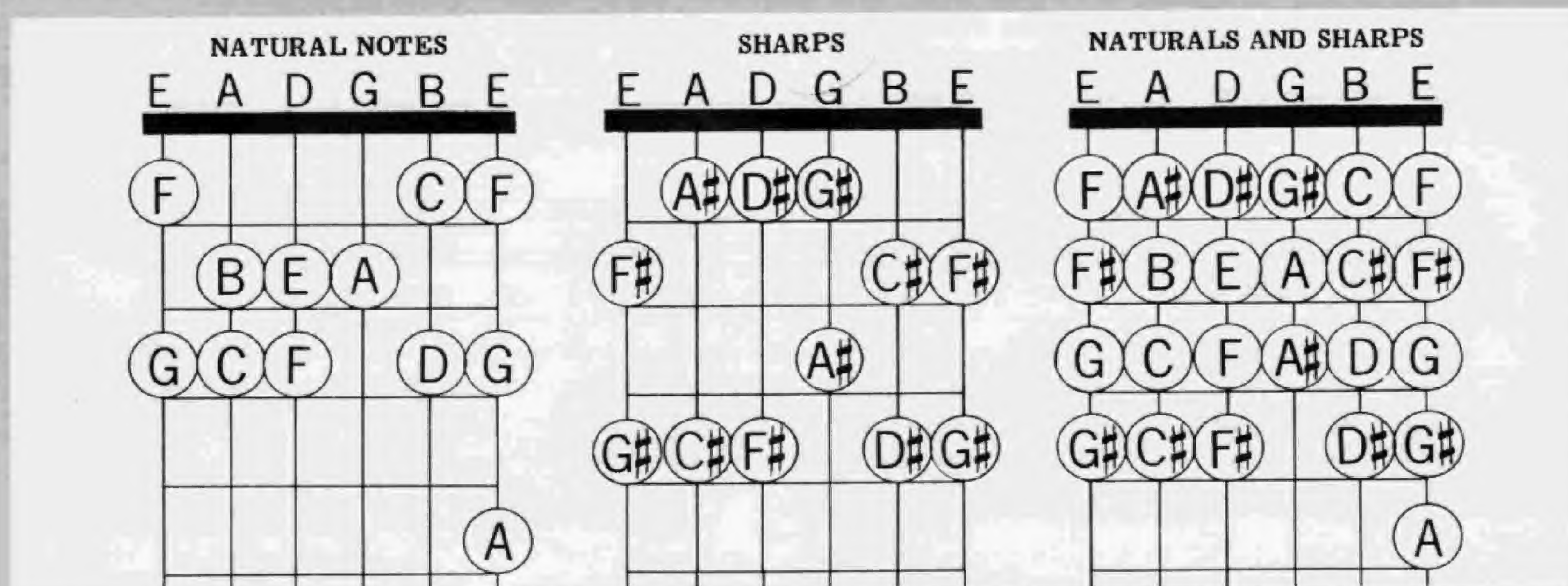
ADD THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTS FOR THE FOLLOWING TIED NOTES IN  $\frac{4}{4}$  TIME.

	= <input type="text"/>		= <input type="text"/>
	= <input type="text"/>		= <input type="text"/>
	= <input type="text"/>		= <input type="text"/>
	= <input type="text"/>		= <input type="text"/>

Divide the following lines of music into measures. The time signature will decide the proper number of counts.



## THE GUITAR FINGERBOARD...SHOWING SHARPS



SHARPS IN MUSICAL NOTATION.



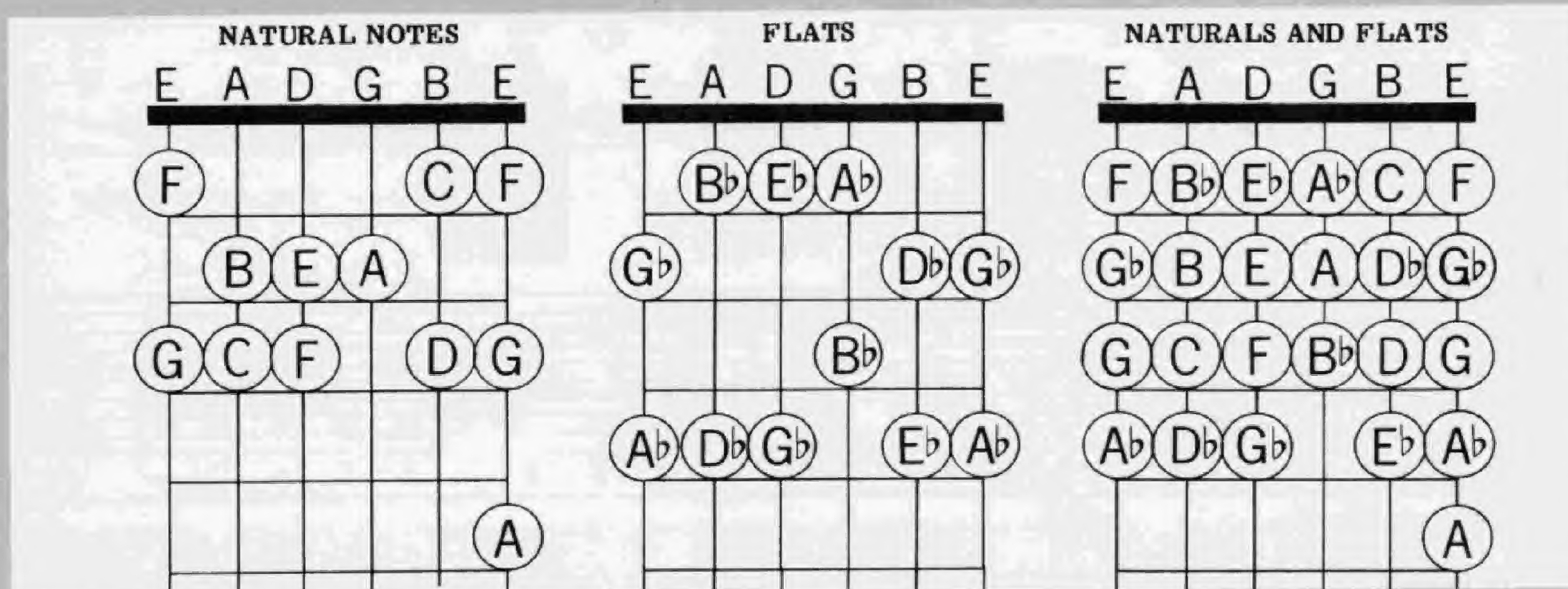
Write the correct fingering and the name of the string.

This section contains three musical notation exercises. Each exercise consists of a treble clef staff with a sequence of notes and a corresponding row of empty boxes for writing the fingering and string name.

- Exercise 1:** Notes: F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B, B#, C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#. Box 1 contains "2" and "D".
- Exercise 2:** Notes: F#, G, G#, A, A#, B, B#, C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#.
- Exercise 3:** Notes: G, G#, A, A#, B, B#, C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#.



# THE GUITAR FINGERBOARD...SHOWING FLATS



FLATS IN MUSICAL NOTATION.

The musical notation shows two strings: E String and D String. The E String sequence is: E (0), G (3), G $\flat$  (2), F (1), E (0), E $\flat$  (4), G (3), A $\flat$  (4). The D String sequence is: D (0), F (3), E $\flat$  (1), D (0), G (0), G $\flat$  (4), E (2), E $\flat$  (1).

Write the correct fingering and the name of the string.

Three musical staves are provided for practice. Each staff has empty boxes below it for writing the correct fingering and the name of the string.

Staff 1: Musical notation with flats. Boxes for fingering and string name.

Staff 2: Musical notation with flats. Boxes for fingering and string name.

Staff 3: Musical notation with flats. Boxes for fingering and string name.



FORMING WORDS WITH LEGER LINE AND SPACE NOTES.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



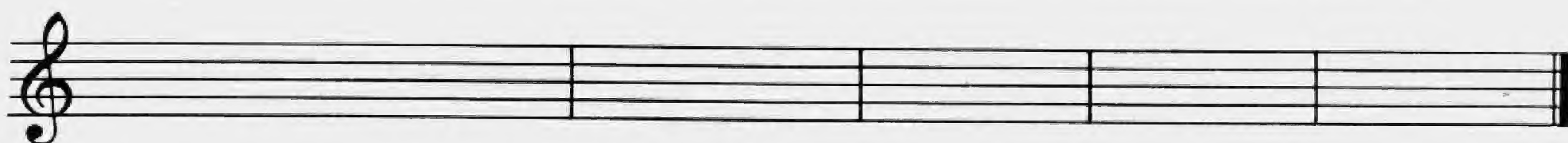
\_\_\_\_\_

FORMING WORDS WITH SHARPS, FLATS, AND NATURALS. (Write the correct letter names below each character and form words.)



\_\_\_\_\_

Just the opposite of the above problem. This time YOU write a FLAT, SHARP, or NATURAL above each letter.

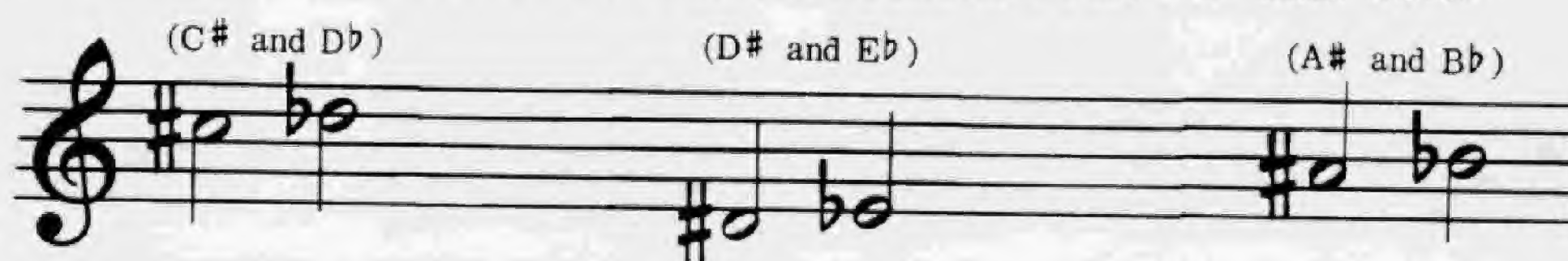


B A G G A G E B E A D D A D B E D A G E



# ENHARMONIC TONES

ENHARMONIC MEANS TWO DIFFERENT NOTATIONS FOR THE SAME NOTE.



Use the blank spaces in the bottom staves to write different notes that will sound the same as the notes written in the upper staves.

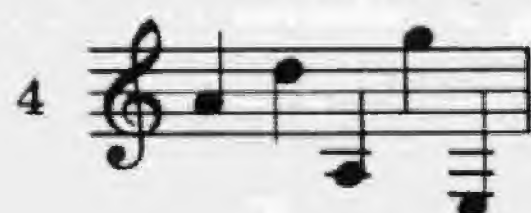
Four sets of musical staves for an exercise. Each set consists of an upper staff and a lower staff. The upper staves contain various notes with sharps and flats. The lower staves are mostly blank, with some notes already written and dotted lines indicating where to write an enharmonic equivalent. The notes in the upper staves are as follows:

- Set 1: C# (line 1), Db (line 1), Bb (line 3), C# (line 1), Eb (line 2), D# (line 2), Bb (line 4), C# (line 1), Eb (line 3), D# (line 2).
- Set 2: C# (line 1), D# (line 2), A# (line 4), Bb (line 3), Eb (line 2), D# (line 2), Bb (line 4), C# (line 1), Eb (line 3), D# (line 2).
- Set 3: Bb (line 3), C# (line 1), Bb (line 3), C# (line 1), D# (line 2), Bb (line 3), A# (line 4), Bb (line 3), C# (line 1), Bb (line 3).
- Set 4: C# (line 1), Bb (line 3), C# (line 1), D# (line 2), C# (line 1), D# (line 2), C# (line 1), Bb (line 3), Bb (line 3), Bb (line 3).

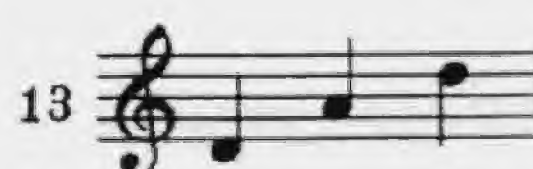


# A MUSICAL CROSSWORD PUZZLE

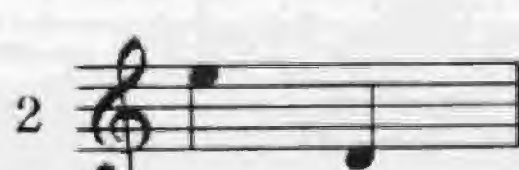
## ACROSS



1	2		3		4	5	6	7	
8			R	9	S		L	L	
		10		T					
12	13		14	U	I	T	15	R	
	16	N					17		18 T
19		O	20			21			
S									
22 H	23	24 S		25	26 I	N	27	28	R
	29		30		31			R	
32							33		



## DOWN





## THE SCALE OF G AND THE USE OF THE NATURAL SIGN.

The scale of G begins on G and ends on G. In this scale we play F<sup>#</sup> instead of the usual F. The signature for the key of G is one sharp, (F<sup>#</sup>). This sharp placed on the top line of the music staff will affect all the F's on the guitar. Remember the F on the 6th string, the F on the 4th string and the F on the 1st string will all be played one fret higher in this key.

Draw a circle around all the F<sup>#</sup>'s in the following line of music. You should find 8 F<sup>#</sup>'s.



THE SCALE OF G ... TWO OCTAVES.



Draw a circle around all the F<sup>#</sup>'s in the following line and write the correct F<sup>#</sup> fingering below the notes.



### USING THE NATURAL SIGN IN THE KEY OF G.

When F natural is to be played in the key of G, the natural sign will cancel the F<sup>#</sup> during a measure. The natural sign is in effect through the entire measure unless the sharp is written again.



Key signature makes these F<sup>#</sup>.

Natural cancels F<sup>#</sup> for entire measure.

New measure restores F<sup>#</sup>'s.

Natural cancels 1 note. Sharp is required to restore F<sup>#</sup> within the measure.

Write the correct fingering for all the F<sup>b</sup>'s and F<sup>#</sup>'s.





# MUSICAL REVIEW

Write the note names under the following notes.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Write a corresponding note above each letter.

B A G A G E D A D B E E F E E D B A B E D E A D

Write the letter name under each sharp or flat.

□ □

Add a stem on the proper side of each note.

Write the time values of the following notes and rests in 4/4 time.

Divide the following notes and rests into measures.



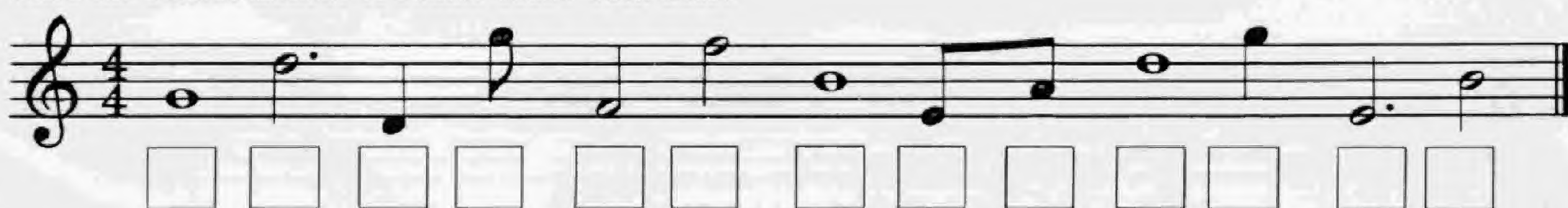
Write a note in the staff below each rest that corresponds with the time value of each rest.



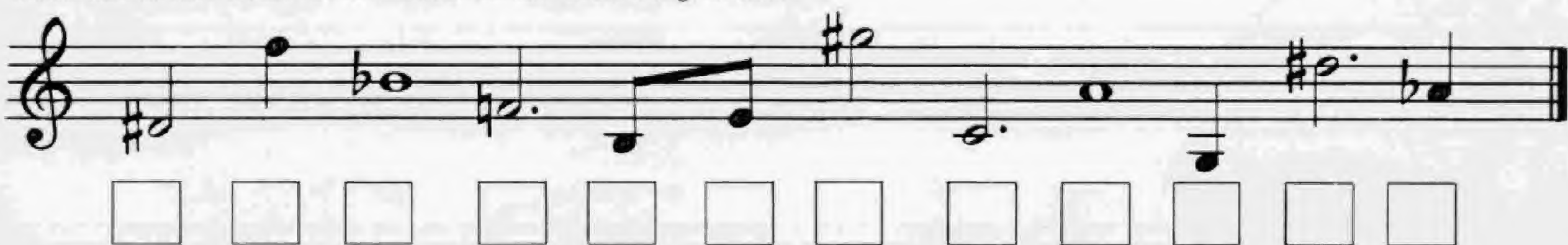
Write a rest that corresponds with the time value of each note.



Write the correct number of counts below each note.



Write the letter name below each of the following notes.



Write 5 notes of different time value. \_\_\_\_\_

Write 2 notes that sound the same but are written differently.



Write 4 rests of different time value.

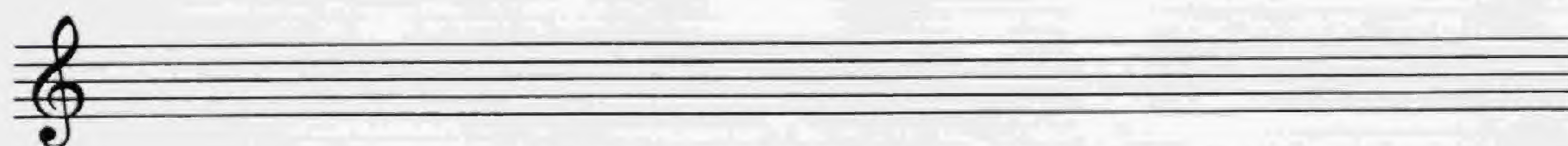
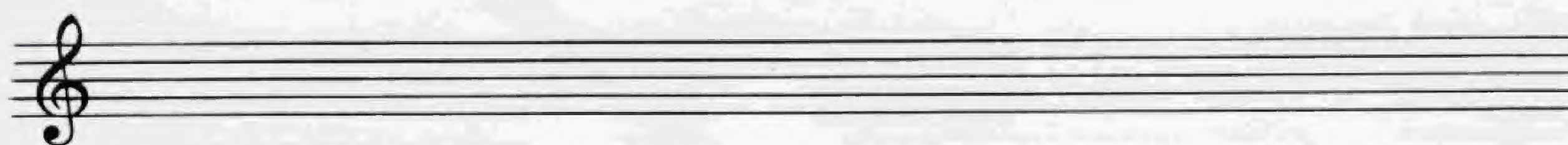
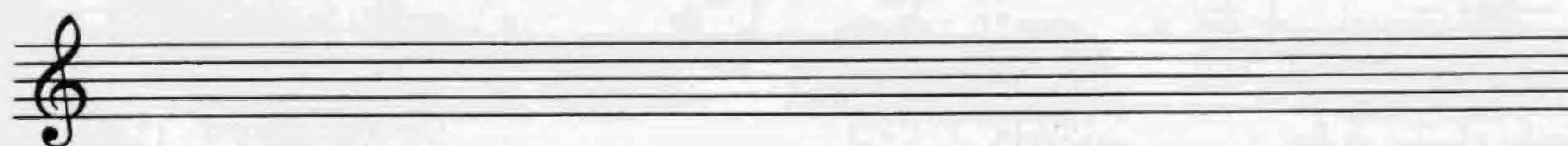
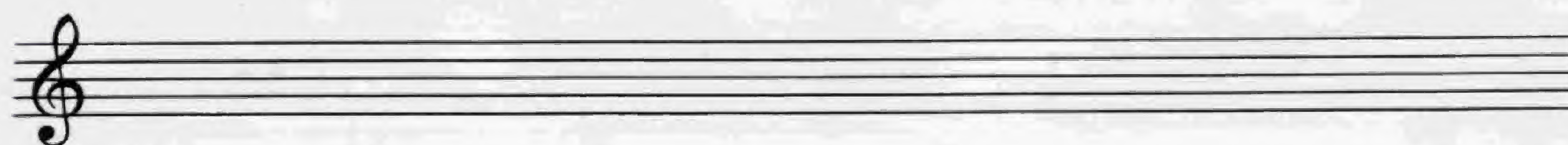
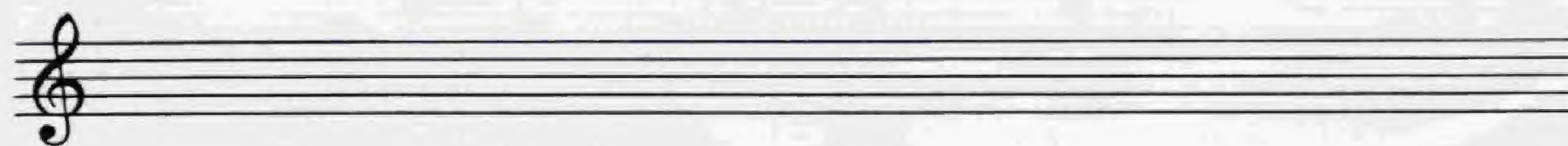
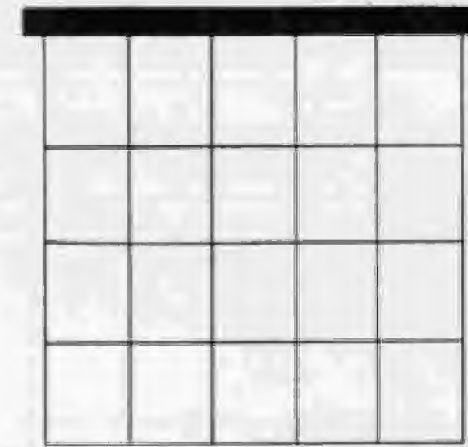
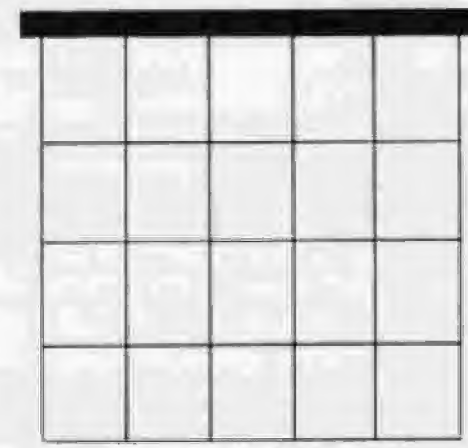
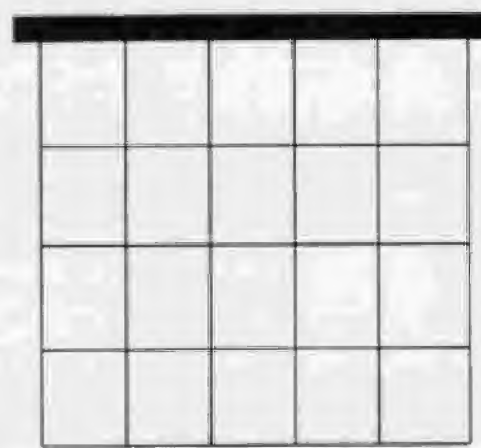
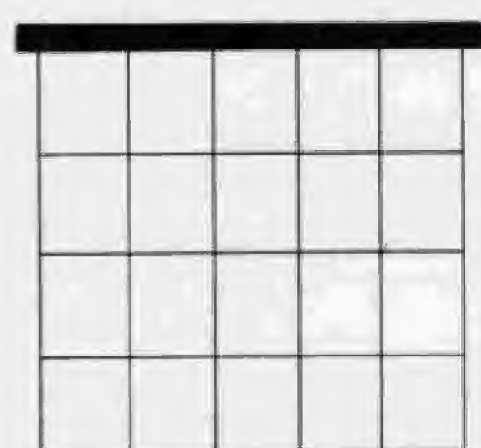


Draw 5 G clefs.





# FOR TEACHER'S USE





# PARTS OF THE GUITAR

